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# GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

## BOLETIM OFICIAL

### GOVERNMENT OF GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

#### Law and Judicial Department

#### Notification

LD/N-2-62-68

The Insecticides Act, 68 (46 of 1968) which was recently passed by Parliament and assented to by the President of India on 2-9-68 is hereby republished for general information.

V. R. Vaze, Under Secretary (Law).

Panaji, 29th October, 1968.

### THE INSECTICIDES ACT, 1968

#### ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

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#### THE SCHEDULE

### The Insecticides Act, 1968

#### AN

#### ACT

*to regulate the import, manufacture, sale, transport, distribution and use of insecticides with a view to prevent risk to human beings or animals, and for matters connected therewith.*

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Nineteenth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

**1. Short title, extent and commencement.**—(1) This Act may be called the Insecticides Act, 1968.

(2) It extends to the whole of India.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint and different dates may be appointed for different States and for different provisions of this Act.

**2. Application of other laws not barred.**—The provisions of this Act shall be in addition to, and not in derogation of, any other law for the time being in force.

**3. Definitions.**—In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) "animals" means animals useful to human beings and includes fish and fowl, and such kinds of wild life as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify, being

kinds which, in its opinion, it is desirable to protect or preserve;

(b) "Board" means the Central Insecticides Board constituted under section 4;

(c) "Central Insecticides Laboratory" means the Central Insecticides Laboratory established, or as the case may be, the institution specified, under section 16;

(d) "import" means bringing into any place within the territories to which this Act extends from a place outside those territories;

(e) "insecticide" means—

(i) any substance specified in the Schedule; or

(ii) such other substances (including fungicides and weedicides) as the Central Government may, after consultation with the Board, by notification in the Official Gazette, include in the Schedule from time to time; or

(iii) any preparation containing any one or more of such substances;

(f) "Insecticide Analyst" means an Insecticide Analyst appointed under section 19;

(g) "Insecticide Inspector" means an Insecticide Inspector appointed under section 20;

(h) "label" means any written, printed or graphic matter on the immediate package and on every other covering in which the package is placed and includes any written, printed or graphic matter accompanying the insecticide;

(i) "licensing officer" means a licensing officer appointed under section 12;

(j) "manufacture", in relation to any insecticide, includes—

(i) any process or part of a process for making, altering, finishing, packing, labelling, breaking up or otherwise treating or adopting any insecticide with a view to its sale, distribution or use but does not include the packing or breaking up of any insecticide in the ordinary course of retail business; and

(ii) any process by which a preparation containing an insecticide is formulated;

(k) "misbranded"—an insecticide shall be deemed to be misbranded—

(i) if its label contains any statement, design or graphic representation relating thereto which is false or misleading in any material particular, or if its package is otherwise deceptive in respect of its contents; or

(ii) if it is an imitation of, or is sold under the name of, another insecticide; or

(iii) if its label does not contain a warning or caution which may be necessary and sufficient, if complied with, to prevent risk to human beings or animals; or

(iv) if any word, statement or other information required by or under this Act to appear on the label is not displayed thereon in such conspicuous manner as the other words, statements, designs or graphic matter have been displayed on the label and in such terms as to render it likely to be read and understood by any ordinary individual under customary conditions of purchase and use; or

(v) if it is not packed or labelled as required by or under this Act; or

(vi) if it is not registered in the manner required by or under this Act; or

(vii) if the label contains any reference to registration other than the registration number; or

(viii) if the insecticide has a toxicity which is higher than the level prescribed or is mixed or packed with any substance so as to alter its nature or quality or contains any substance which is not included in the registration;

(l) "package" means a box, bottle, casket, tin, barrel, case, receptacle, sack, bag, wrapper, or other thing in which an insecticide is placed or packed;

(m) "premises" means any land, shop, stall or place where any insecticide is sold or manufactured or stored or used, and includes any vehicle carrying insecticides;

(n) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act;

(o) "registered", with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions, means registered under this Act;

(p) "sale", with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions, means the sale of any insecticide, whether for cash or on credit and whether by wholesale or retail, and includes an agreement for sale, an offer for sale, the exposing for sale or having in possession for sale of any insecticide and includes also an attempt to sell any such insecticide;

(q) "State Government", in relation to a Union territory, means the administrator thereof;

(r) "worker" means a person employed under a contract of service or apprenticeship.

**4. The Central Insecticides Board.**—(1) The Central Government shall, as soon as may be, constitute a Board to be called the Central Insecticides Board to advise the Central Government and State Governments on technical matters arising out of the administration of this Act and to carry out the other functions assigned to the Board by or under this Act.

(2) The matters on which the Board may advise under sub-section (1) shall include matters relating to—

(a) the risk to human beings or animals involved in the use of insecticides and the safety measures necessary to prevent such risk;

(b) the manufacture, sale, storage, transport and distribution of insecticides with a view to ensure safety to human beings or animals.

(3) The Board shall consist of the following members, namely:—

(i) the Director General of Health Services, *ex officio*, who shall be the Chairman;

(ii) the Drugs Controller, India, *ex officio*;

(iii) the Plant Protection Adviser to the Government of India, *ex officio*;

(iv) the Director of Storage and Inspection, Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Department of Food), *ex officio*;

(v) the Chief Adviser of Factories, *ex officio*;  
 (vi) the Director, National Institute of Communicable Diseases, *ex officio*;

(vii) the Director General, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, *ex officio*;

(viii) the Director General, Indian Council of Medical Research, *ex officio*;

(ix) the Director, Zoological Survey of India, *ex officio*;

(x) the Director General, Indian Standards Institution, *ex officio*;

(xi) the Director General of Shipping or, in his absence, the Deputy Director General of Shipping, Ministry of Transport and Shipping, *ex officio*;

(xii) the Joint Director, Traffic (General), Ministry of Railways (Railway Board), *ex officio*;

(xiii) the Secretary, Central Committee for Food Standards, *ex officio*;

(xiv) one person to represent the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals, to be nominated by the Central Government;

(xv) one pharmacologist to be nominated by the Central Government;

(xvi) one medical toxicologist to be nominated by the Central Government;

(xvii) one person who shall be in charge of the department dealing with public health in a State, to be nominated by the Central Government;

(xviii) two persons who shall be Directors of Agriculture in States, to be nominated by the Central Government;

(xix) four persons, one of whom shall be an expert in industrial health and occupational hazards, to be nominated by the Central Government;

(xx) one person to represent the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, to be nominated by the Central Government.

(4) The persons nominated under clauses (xix) to (xx) inclusive, of sub-section (3) shall, unless their seats become vacant earlier by resignation, death or otherwise, hold office for three years from the date of their nomination, but shall be eligible for re-nomination:

Provided that the persons nominated under clauses (xvii) and (xviii) shall hold office only for so long as they hold the appointments by virtue of which their nominations were made.

(5) The functions of the Board may be exercised notwithstanding any vacancy therein.

**5. Registration Committee.**—(1) The Central Government shall constitute a Registration Committee consisting of a Chairman, and not more than five persons who shall be members of the Board (including the Drugs Controller, India and the Plant Protection Adviser to the Government of India) —

(i) to register insecticides after scrutinising their formulae and verifying claims made by the importer or the manufacturer, as the case may be, as regards their efficacy and safety to human beings and animals; and

(ii) to perform such other functions as are assigned to it by or under this Act.

(2) Where the Chairman is not a member of the Board, his term of office and other conditions of

service shall be such as may be determined by the Central Government.

(3) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (2), a member of the Registration Committee shall hold office for so long as he is a member of the Board.

(4) The Committee may also co-opt such number of experts and for such purpose or period as it may deem fit, but any expert so co-opted shall have no right to vote.

(5) The Registration Committee shall regulate its own procedure and the conduct of business to be transacted by it.

**6. Other committees.**—The Board may appoint such committees as it deems fit and may appoint to them persons who are not members of the Board, to exercise such powers and perform such duties as may, subject to such conditions, if any, as the Board may impose, be delegated to them by the Board.

**7. Procedure for Board.**—The Board may, subject to the previous approval of the Central Government, make bye-laws for the purpose of regulating its own procedure and the procedure of any committee thereof and the conduct of all business to be transacted by it or such committee.

**8. Secretary and other officers.**—The Central Government shall —

(i) appoint a person to be the Secretary of the Board who shall also function as Secretary to the Registration Committee; and

(ii) provide the Board and the Registration Committee with such technical and other staff as the Central Government considers necessary.

**9. Registration of insecticides.**—(1) Any person desiring to import or manufacture any insecticide may apply to the Registration Committee for the registration of such insecticide and there shall be a separate application for each such insecticide:

Provided that any person engaged in the business of import or manufacture of any insecticide immediately before the commencement of this section shall make an application to the Registration Committee within a period of six months from the date of such commencement for the registration of any insecticide which he has been importing or manufacturing before that date.

(2) Every application under sub-section (1) shall be made in such form and contain such particulars as may be prescribed.

(3) On receipt of any such application for the registration of an insecticide, the Committee may, after such enquiry as it deems fit and after satisfying itself that the insecticide to which the application relates conforms to the claims made by the importer or by the manufacturer, as the case may be, as regards the efficacy of the insecticide and its safety to human beings and animals, register, on such conditions and on payment of such fee as may be prescribed, the insecticide, allot a registration number thereto and issue a certificate of registration in token thereof within a period of twelve months from the date of receipt of the application:

Provided that the Committee may, if it is unable within the said period to arrive at a decision on the

basis of the materials placed before it, extend the period by a further period not exceeding six months:

Provided further that if the Committee is of opinion that the precautions claimed by the applicant as being sufficient to ensure safety to human beings or animals are not such as can be easily observed or that notwithstanding the observance of such precautions the use of the insecticide involves serious risk to human beings or animals, it may refuse to register the insecticide.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, where an insecticide has been registered on the application of any person, any other person desiring to import or manufacture the insecticide or engaged in the business of, import or manufacture thereof shall on application and on payment of prescribed fee be allotted a registration number and granted a certificate of registration in respect thereof on the same conditions on which the insecticide was originally registered.

**10. Appeal against non-registration or cancellation.**—Any person aggrieved by a decision of the Registration Committee under section 9 may, within a period of thirty days from the date on which the decision is communicated to him, appeal in the prescribed manner and on payment of the prescribed fee to the Central Government whose decision thereon shall be final:

Provided that the Central Government may entertain an appeal after the expiry of the said period, if it is satisfied that the appellant was prevented by sufficient cause from filing the appeal in time.

**11. Power of revision of Central Government.**—The Central Government may, at any time, call for the record relating to any case in which the Registration Committee has given a decision under section 9 for the purpose of satisfying itself as to the legality or propriety of any such decision and may pass any such order in relation thereto as it thinks fit:

Provided that no such order shall be passed after the expiry of one year from the date of the decision:

Provided further that the Central Government shall not pass any order prejudicial to any person unless that person has had a reasonable opportunity of showing cause against the proposed order.

**12. Licensing officers.**—The State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint such persons as it thinks fit to be licensing officers for the purposes of this Act and define the areas in respect of which they shall exercise jurisdiction.

**13. Grant of licence.**—(1) Any person desiring to manufacture or to sell, stock or exhibit for sale or distribute any insecticide, may make an application to the licensing officer for the grant of a licence:

Provided that any person engaged in the business of manufacturing or selling, stocking or exhibiting for sale or distributing any insecticide immediately before the commencement of this section shall make an application to the licensing officer for the grant of a licence within a period of three months from the date of such commencement.

(2) Every application under sub-section (1) shall be made in such form and shall contain such particulars as may be prescribed.

(3) On receipt of any such application for the grant of a licence, the licensing officer may grant a licence in such form, on such conditions and on payment of such fee as may be prescribed.

(4) A licence granted under this section shall be valid for the period specified therein and may be renewed from time to time for such period and on payment of such fee as may be prescribed:

Provided that where a licence has been granted to any person who has made an application under the proviso to sub-section (1), that licence shall be deemed to be cancelled in relation to any insecticide, the application for registration whereof has been refused or the registration whereof has been cancelled, under this Act, with effect from the date on which such refusal or cancellation is notified in the Official Gazette.

**14. Revocation, suspension and amendment of licences.**—(1) If the licensing officer is satisfied, either on a reference made to him in this behalf or otherwise, that—

(a) the licence granted under section 13 has been granted because of misrepresentation as to an essential fact; or

(b) the holder of a licence has failed to comply with the conditions subject to which the licence was granted or has contravened any of the provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder,

then, without prejudice to any other penalty to which the holder of the licence may be liable under this Act, the licensing officer may, after giving the holder of the licence an opportunity of showing cause, revoke or suspend the licence.

(2) Subject to any rules that may be made in this behalf, the licensing officer may also vary or amend a licence granted under section 13.

**15. Appeal against the decision of a licensing officer.**—(1) Any person aggrieved by a decision of a licensing officer under section 13 [except under the proviso to sub-section (4)] or section 14 may, within a period of thirty days from the date on which the decision is communicated to him, appeal to such authority in such manner and on payment of such fees as may be prescribed:

Provided that the appellate authority may entertain an appeal after the expiry of the said period if it is satisfied that the appellant was prevented by sufficient cause from filing the appeal in time.

(2) On receipt of an appeal under sub-section (1), the appellate authority shall, after giving the appellant an opportunity of showing cause, dispose of the appeal ordinarily within a period of six months and the decision of the appellate authority shall be final.

**16. Central Insecticides Laboratory.**—The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, establish a Central Insecticides Laboratory under the control of a Director to be appointed by

the Central Government to carry out the functions entrusted to it by or under this Act:

Provided that if the Central Government so directs by a notification in the Official Gazette, the functions of the Central Insecticides Laboratory shall, to such extent as may be specified in the notification, be carried out at any such institution as may be specified therein and thereupon the functions of the Director of the Central Insecticides Laboratory shall to the extent so specified be exercised by the head of that institution.

**17. Prohibition of import and manufacture of certain insecticides.**—(1) No person shall, himself or by any person on his behalf, import or manufacture—

- (a) any misbranded insecticide;
- (b) any insecticide the sale, distribution or use of which is for the time being prohibited under section 27;
- (c) any insecticide except in accordance with the conditions on which it was registered;
- (d) any insecticide in contravention of any other provision of this Act or of any rule made thereunder:

Provided that any person who has applied for registration of an insecticide under the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 9 may continue to import or manufacture any such insecticide and such insecticide shall not be deemed to be a misbranded insecticide within the meaning of sub-clause (vi) or sub-clause (vii) or sub-clause (viii) of clause (k) of section 3, until he has been informed by the Registration Committee of its decision to refuse to register the said insecticide.

(2) No person shall, himself or by any person on his behalf, manufacture any insecticide except under, and in accordance with the conditions of, a licence issued for such purpose under this Act.

**18. Prohibition of sale, etc., of certain insecticides.**—(1) No person shall, himself or by any person on his behalf, sell, stock or exhibit for sale, distribute, transport or cause to be used by any worker—

- (a) any insecticide which is not registered under this Act;
- (b) any insecticide, the sale, distribution or use of which is for the time being prohibited under section 27;
- (c) any insecticide in contravention of any other provision of this Act or of any rule made thereunder.

(2) No person shall, himself or by any person on his behalf, sell, stock or exhibit for sale or distribute any insecticide except under, and in accordance with the conditions of, a licence issued for such purpose under this Act.

**Explanation.**—For the purposes of this section an insecticide in respect of which any person has applied for a certificate of registration under the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 9, shall be deemed to be registered till the date on which the refusal to register such insecticide is notified in the Official Gazette.

**19. Insecticide Analysts.**—The Central Government or a State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint persons in such number as it thinks fit and possessing such technical and other qualifications as may be prescribed to be Insecticide Analysts for such areas and in respect of such insecticides or class of insecticides as may be specified in the notification:

Provided that no person who has any financial interest in the manufacture, import or sale of any insecticide, shall be so appointed.

**20. Insecticide Inspectors.**—(1) The Central Government or a State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint persons in such number as it thinks fit and possessing such technical and other qualifications as may be prescribed to be Insecticide Inspectors for such areas as may be specified in the notification:

Provided that any person who does not possess the required qualifications may be so appointed only for the purposes of clause (a) and clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 21:

Provided further that no person who has any financial interest in the manufacture, import or sale of any insecticide shall be so appointed.

(2) Every Insecticide Inspector shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code and shall be officially subordinate to such authority as the Government appointing him may specify in this behalf. 45 of 1860.

**21. Powers of Insecticide Inspectors.**—(1) An Insecticide Inspector shall have power—

(a) to enter and search, at all reasonable times and with such assistance, if any, as he considers necessary, any premises in which he has reason to believe that an offence under this Act or the rules made thereunder has been or is being or is about to be committed, or for the purpose of satisfying himself that the provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder or the conditions of any certificate of registration or licence issued thereunder are being complied with;

(b) to require the production of, and to inspect, examine and make copies of, or take extracts from, registers, records or other documents kept by a manufacturer, distributor, carrier, dealer or any other person in pursuance of the provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder and seize the same, if he has reason to believe that all or any of them, may furnish evidence of the commission of an offence punishable under this Act or the rules made thereunder;

(c) to make such examination and inquiry as he thinks fit in order to ascertain whether the provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder are being complied with and for that purpose stop any vehicle;

(d) to stop the distribution, sale or use of an insecticide which he has reason to believe is being distributed, sold or used in contravention of the provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder, for a specified period not exceeding twenty days, or unless the alleged contravention is such



that the defect may be removed by the possessor of the insecticide, seize the stock of such insecticide;

(e) to take samples of any insecticide and send such samples for analysis to the Insecticide Analyst for test in the prescribed manner; and

(f) to exercise such other powers as may be necessary for carrying out the purposes of this Act or the rules made thereunder.

(2) The provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, shall, so far as 5 of 1898. may be, apply to any search or seizure under this Act as they apply to any search or seizure made under the authority of a warrant issued under section 98 of the said Code.

(3) An Insecticide Inspector may exercise the powers of a police officer under section 57 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, for the purpose of ascertaining the true name and residence of the person from whom a sample is taken or an insecticide is seized. 5 of 1898.

**22. Procedure to be followed by Insecticide Inspectors.** — (1) Where an Insecticide Inspector seizes any record, register or document under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 21, he shall, as soon as may be, inform a Magistrate and take his orders as to the custody thereof.

(2) Where an Insecticide Inspector takes any action under clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 21 —

(a) he shall use all despatch in ascertaining whether or not the insecticide or its sale, distribution or use contravenes any of the provisions of section 18 and if it is ascertained that the insecticide or its sale, distribution or use does not so contravene, forthwith revoke the order passed under the said clause or, as the case may be, take such action as may be necessary for the return of the stock seized;

(b) if he seizes the stock of the insecticide he shall, as soon as may be, inform a Magistrate and take his orders as to the custody thereof;

(c) without prejudice to the institution of any prosecution, if the alleged contravention be such that the defect may be remedied by the possessor of the insecticide, he shall, on being satisfied that the defect has been so remedied, forthwith revoke his order and in case where the Insecticide Inspector has seized the stock of insecticide, he shall, as soon as may be, inform a Magistrate and obtain his orders as to the release thereof.

(3) Where an Insecticide Inspector takes any sample of an insecticide, he shall tender the fair price thereof and may require a written acknowledgement therefor.

(4) Where the price tendered under sub-section (3) is refused, or where the Insecticide Inspector seizes the stock of any insecticide under clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 21, he shall tender a receipt therefor in the prescribed form.

(5) Where an Insecticide Inspector takes a sample of an insecticide for the purpose of test or analysis,

he shall intimate such purpose in writing in the prescribed form to the person from whom he takes it and, in the presence of such person unless he wilfully absents himself, shall divide the sample into three portions and effectively seal and suitably mark the same and permit such person to add his own seal and mark to all or any of the portions so sealed and marked:

Provided that where the insecticide is made up in containers of small volume, instead of dividing a sample as aforesaid, the Insecticide Inspector may, and if the insecticide be such that it is likely to deteriorate or be otherwise damaged by exposure shall, take three of the said containers after suitably marking the same and, where necessary, sealing them.

(6) The Insecticide Inspector shall restore one portion of a sample so divided or one container, as the case may be, to the person from whom he takes it and shall retain the remainder and dispose of the same as follows: —

(i) one portion or container, he shall forthwith send to the Insecticide Analyst for test or analysis; and

(ii) the second, he shall produce to the court before which proceedings, if any, are instituted in respect of the insecticide.

**23. Persons bound to disclose place where insecticides are manufactured or kept.** — Every person for the time being in charge of any premises where any insecticide is being manufactured or is kept for sale or distribution shall, on being required by an Insecticide Inspector so to do, be legally bound to disclose to the Insecticide Inspector the place where the insecticide is being manufactured or is kept, as the case may be.

**24. Report of Insecticide Analyst.** — (1) The Insecticide Analyst to whom a sample of any insecticide has been submitted for test or analysis under sub-section (6) of section 22, shall, within a period of sixty days, deliver to the Insecticide Inspector submitting it a signed report in duplicate in the prescribed form.

(2) The Insecticide Inspector on receipt thereof shall deliver one copy of the report to the person from whom the sample was taken and shall retain the other copy for use in any prosecution in respect of the sample.

(3) Any document purporting to be a report signed by an Insecticide Analyst shall be evidence of the facts stated therein, and such evidence shall be conclusive unless the person from whom the sample was taken has within twenty-eight days of the receipt of a copy of the report notified in writing the Insecticide Inspector or the court before which any proceedings in respect of the sample are pending that he intends to adduce evidence in controversy of the report.

(4) Unless the sample has already been tested or analysed in the Central Insecticides Laboratory, where a person has under sub-section (3) notified his intention of adducing evidence in controversy of the Insecticide Analyst's report, the court may, of its own motion or in its discretion at the request either of the complainant or of the accused, cause

the sample of the insecticide produced before the magistrate under sub-section (6) of section 22 to be sent for test or analysis to the said laboratory, which shall make the test or analysis and report in writing signed by, or under the authority of, the Director of the Central Insecticides Laboratory the result thereof, and such report shall be conclusive evidence of the facts stated therein.

(5) The cost of a test or analysis made by the Central Insecticides Laboratory under sub-section (4) shall be paid by the complainant or the accused, as the court shall direct.

**25. Confiscation.**—(1) Where any person has been convicted under this Act for contravening any of the provisions of this Act or of the rules made thereunder, the stock of the insecticide in respect of which the contravention has been made shall be liable to confiscation.

(2) Without prejudice to the provisions contained in sub-section (1), where the Court is satisfied on the application of an Insecticide Inspector or otherwise and after such inquiry as may be necessary, that the insecticide is a misbranded insecticide, such insecticide shall be liable to confiscation.

**26. Notification of poisoning.**—The State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, require any person or class of persons specified therein to report all occurrences of poisoning (through the use or handling of any insecticide) coming within his or their cognizance to such officer as may be specified in the said notification.

**27. Prohibition of sale, etc., of insecticides for reasons of public safety.**—(1) If, on receipt of a report under section 26 or otherwise, the Central Government or the State Government is of opinion, for reasons to be recorded in writing, that the use of any insecticide specified in sub-clause (iii) of clause (e) of section 3 or any specific batch thereof is likely to involve such risk to human beings or animals as to render it expedient or necessary to take immediate action then that Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, prohibit the sale, distribution, or use of the insecticide or batch, in such area, to such extent and for such period (not exceeding sixty days) as may be specified in the notification pending investigation into the matter:

Provided that where, the investigation is not completed within the said period, the Central Government or the State Government, as the case may be, may extend it by such further period or periods not exceeding thirty days in the aggregate as it may specify in a like manner.

(2) If, as a result of its own investigation or on receipt of the report from the State Government, and after consultation with the Registration Committee, the Central Government, is satisfied that the use of the said insecticide or batch is or is not likely to cause any such risk, it may pass such order (including an order refusing to register the insecticide or cancelling the certificate of registration.

**28. Notification of cancellation of registration, etc.**—A refusal to register any insecticide or a cancellation of the certificate of registration of any insecticide shall be notified in the Official Gazette and in such other manner as may be prescribed.

**29. Offences and punishment.**—(1) Whoever,—

(a) imports, manufactures, sells, stocks or exhibits for sale or distributes any insecticide deemed to be misbranded under sub-clause (i) or sub-clause (iii) or sub-clause (viii) of clause (k) of section 3; or

(b) imports or manufactures any insecticide without a certificate of registration; or

(c) manufactures, sells, stocks or exhibits for sale or distributes an insecticide without a licence; or

(d) sells or distributes an insecticide, in contravention of section 27; or

(e) causes an insecticide, the use of which has been prohibited under section 27, to be used by any worker; or

(f) obstructs an insecticide inspector in the exercise of his powers or discharge of his duties under this Act or the rules made thereunder,

shall be punishable—

(i) for the first offence, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees, or with both;

(ii) for the second and a subsequent offence, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

(2) Whoever uses an insecticide in contravention of any provision of this Act or any rule made thereunder shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

(3) Whoever contravenes any of the other provisions of this Act or any rule made thereunder or any condition of a certificate of registration or licence granted thereunder, shall be punishable—

(i) for the first offence, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

(ii) for the second and a subsequent offence, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

(4) If any person convicted of an offence under this Act commits a like offence afterwards it shall be lawful for the court before which the second or subsequent conviction taken place to cause the offender's name and place of residence, the offence and the penalty imposed to be published in such newspapers or in such other manner as the court may direct.

**30. Defences which may or may not be allowed in prosecutions under this Act.**—(1) Save as herein-after provided in this section, it shall be no defence in a prosecution under this Act to prove merely that the accused was ignorant of the nature or quality of the insecticide in respect of which the offence was committed or of the risk involved in the manufacture, sale or use of such insecticide or of the circumstances of its manufacture or import.

(2) For the purposes of section 17, an insecticide shall not be deemed to be misbranded only by reason of the fact that—

(a) there has been added thereto some innocuous substance or ingredient because the same is

required for the manufacture or the preparation of the insecticide as an article of commerce in a state fit for carriage or consumption, and not to increase the bulk, weight or measure of the insecticide or to conceal its inferior quality or other defect; or

(b) in the process of manufacture, preparation or conveyance some extraneous substance has unavoidably become intermixed with it.

(3) A person not being an importer or a manufacturer of an insecticide or his agent for the distribution thereof, shall not be liable for a contravention of any provision of this Act, if he proves —

(a) that he acquired the insecticide from an importer or a duly licensed manufacturer, distributor or dealer thereof;

(b) that he did not know and could not, with reasonable diligence, have ascertained that the insecticide in any way contravened any provision of this Act; and

(c) that the insecticide, while in his possession, was properly stored and remained in the same state as when he acquired it.

**31. Cognizance and trial of offences.**—(1) No prosecution for an offence under this Act shall be instituted except by, or with the written consent of, the State Government or a person authorised in this behalf by the State Government.

(2) No court inferior to that of a presidency magistrate or a magistrate of the first class shall try any offence under this Act.

**32. Magistrate's power to impose enhanced penalties.**—Notwithstanding anything contained in section 32 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, it shall be lawful for any presidency magistrate or any magistrate of the first class to pass any sentence under this Act, in excess of his power under section 32 of the said Code. 5 of 1898.

**33. Offences by companies.**—(1) Whenever an offence under this Act has been committed by a company, every person who at the time the offence was committed was in charge of, or was responsible to the company for the conduct of the business of, the company, as well as the company, shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly:

Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall render any such person liable to any punishment under this Act if he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), where an offence under this Act has been committed by a company and it is proved that the offence has been committed with the consent or connivance of, or is attributable to any neglect on the part of, any director, manager, secretary or other officer of the company, such director, manager, secretary or other officer shall also be deemed to be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

*Explanation.*—For the purpose of this section, —

(a) "company" means any body corporate and includes a firm or other association of individuals; and

(b) "director", in relation to a firm, means a partner in the firm.

**34. Power of Central Government to give directions.**—The Central Government may give such directions to any State Government as may appear to the Central Government to be necessary for carrying into execution in the State any of the provisions of this Act or of any rule or order made thereunder.

**35. Protection of action taken in good faith.**—No prosecution, suit or other proceeding shall lie against the Government, or any officer of the Government or the Board, the Registration Committee or any Committee of the Board, for anything in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.

**36. Power of Central Government to make rules.**—(1) The Central Government may, after consultation with the Board and subject to the condition of previous publication, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this Act:

Provided that consultation with the Board may be dispensed with if the Central Government is of opinion that circumstances have arisen which render it necessary to make rules without such consultation, but in such a case the Board shall be consulted within six months of the making of the rules and the Central Government shall take into consideration any suggestions which the Board may make in relation to the amendment of the said rules.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may prescribe —

(a) the method of packing and labelling;

(b) the manner of registration of an insecticide;

(c) the functions of the Board and of the Registration Committee and the travelling and other allowances payable to members of the Board, the Registration Committee and any Committee of the Board;

(d) the places at which insecticides may be imported and prohibit their import at any other place;

(e) the form of application for registration of an insecticide and the particulars relating thereto;

(f) the conditions of registration and the fee payable in respect of registration;

(g) the manner of appeal to the Central Government under section 10 and the fee payable therefor;

(h) the form of application for the grant of licence and the particulars relating thereto;

(i) the form of licence, the conditions attached thereto and the fee payable therefor;

(j) the period for which a licence may be renewed and the fee for such renewal;

(k) the circumstances in which a licence may be varied or amended under sub-section (2) of section 14;



- (l) the functions of the Central Insecticides Laboratory;
- (m) the qualifications, powers and duties of an Insecticide Analyst and an Insecticide Inspector;
- (n) the manner of testing or analysing the samples of any insecticide and the fee payable therefor;
- (o) the form in which intimation shall be given by an Insecticides Inspector under sub-section (5) of section 22 to a person from whom a sample of an insecticide is taken for test or analysis;
- (p) the form in which an Insecticide Analyst shall submit a report of his test or analysis to the Insecticide Inspector under sub-section (1) of section 24;
- (q) the protective clothing and equipment to be used by workers during the manufacture, formulation, transport, distribution and application of insecticides and other facilities to be provided to keep themselves and things supplied to them free from any contamination;
- (r) the use by the workers of any such protective clothing, equipment and other facilities;
- (s) the precautions to be taken against poisoning through the use or handling of insecticides;
- (t) the measures for detecting and investigating cases in which poisoning has occurred;
- (u) the facilities to be provided for ensuring first-aid treatment;
- (v) the instruction and training to be provided regarding the use of things supplied to the workers for ensuring their safety;
- (w) the facilities for medical examination of workers engaged in the manufacture or handling of insecticides;
- (x) the conditions to be observed in regard to import, manufacture, sale, transport, distribution, storage or use of an insecticide;
- (y) the equipment for, and method of, application of, an insecticide and the disposal of surplus material, washings and containers, following application;
- (z) the maintenance and inspection of records and returns;
- (za) the restrictions on storage of insecticides during transport or otherwise along with articles of food;
- (zb) the maximum proportion of any insecticide which may be added to, or contained in, any preparation for domestic use and the restrictions thereon;
- (zc) the manner in which refusal to register an insecticide or cancellation of certificate of registration thereof may be notified;
- (zd) the officer or authority to whom the Central Government may delegate any of the powers and functions conferred on it by this Act;
- (ze) any other matter which has to be, or may be, prescribed.

(3) Every rule made by the Central Government under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament while it is in session for a total period of thirty days which

may be comprised in one session or in two successive sessions, and if before the expiry of the session in which it is so laid or the session immediately following, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.

### 37. Power of the State Government to make rules.

— (1) The State Government may, after consultation with the Board and subject to the condition of previous publication, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this Act and not inconsistent with the rules, if any, made by the Central Government.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for —

(a) the authority to which, the manner in which, and the fee on payment of which, an appeal may be filed under section 15 and the procedure to be followed by the appellate authority in disposing of the appeal;

(b) the delegation of any of the powers and functions conferred by this Act on the State Government to any officer or authority specified by that Government.

### 38. Exemption. — (1) Nothing in this Act shall apply to —

(a) the use of any insecticide by any person for his own household purposes or for kitchen garden or in respect of any land under his cultivation;

(b) any substance specified or included in the Schedule or any preparation containing any one or more such substances, if such substance or preparation is intended for purposes other than preventing, destroying, repelling or mitigating any insects, rodents, fungi, weeds and other forms of plant or animal life not useful to human beings.

(2) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, and subject to such conditions, if any, as it may specify therein, exempt from all or any of the provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder, any educational, scientific or research organization engaged in carrying out experiments with insecticides.

### THE SCHEDULE

[See section 3 (e)]

#### List of Insecticides

Acrylonitrile  
Aldrin (1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 10-hexachloro-1 : 4 : 4a; 5 : 8; 8a-hexahydro-1 : 4 : 5 : 8-dimethanonaphthalene)  
Allethrin (allyl homologue of Clnerein I)  
Aluminium Phosphide  
Amiton  
Antu (Alpha-naphthyl thiourea)  
Aramite [2(p-tert-butylphenoxy) isopropyl 1-2 chloroethyl sulphite]  
Barium Carbonate  
Barium Fluoro Silicate  
BHC (Benzene Hexachloride) (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6-hexachloro-hexane)

Bis-dimethylamino Fluorophosphine Oxide  
 Calcium Arsenate  
 Calcium Cyanide  
 Captan (N-trichloromethylmercapto-4-cyclohexane), 1, 2-dis-carboximide  
 Carbaryl (1-naphthyl-N-methyl carbamate)  
 Carbon Disulphide  
 Carbon Tetrachloride  
 Chlorbenside (p-chlorobenzyl-p-chlorophenyl sulphide)  
 Chlorobis ethyl amino triazine.  
 Chlordane (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 8-Octachlore-2, 3, 3a, 4, 7; 7a-hexahydro-4, 7-methanoindane)  
 Chlobenzilate (Ethyl 4, 4'-dichlorobenzilate)  
 Chlorothion (o, o-dimethyl-o-3-chloro-4-nitrophenyl thiono phosphate)  
 Chloro-I.P.C.  
 Chloropicrin  
 Chlorofenson (p-chlorophenyl-p-chlorobenzene sulphanate)  
 S-(p-chlorophenylthio) methyl-o-o-diethyl phosphorodithioate (Trithion)  
 CIPC [isopropyl-N (3-chlorophenyl) carbamate]  
 CMU (Manuron)  
 Copper Arsenate  
 Copper Cyanide  
 Copper naphthanate  
 Copper Sulphate  
 Coumachlor [3-(a-acetonyl-4-chlorobenzyl-4-hydroxy coumarin)]  
 Copper Oxychloride  
 Cuprous Oxide  
 Dalapon (Sodium 2, 2, dichloropropionate)  
 D-D mixture  
 DDD (Dichloro Diphenyl Dichloroethane)  
 DDT [a mixture of 1, 1, 1-trichloro-2, 2-bis (p-chlorophenyl) ethane and 1, 1, 1-trichloro-2-(o-chlorophenyl)-2 (p-chlorophenyl) ethane]  
 DDVP (2, 2-dichlorovinyl dimethyl phosphate)  
 Demeton-O (O, O-diethyl-S [(2-ethylthio)-ethyl] phosphorothioate)  
 Demeton-S (O, O-diethyl-S [(2-ethylthio)-ethyl] phosphorothioate)  
 Diazinon (O, O-d ethyl-O [2-isopropyl-6-methyl-4-pyrimidinyl] phosphorothioate)  
 Dibrom (1, 2-dibromo, 2, 2-dichloroethyl dimethyl phosphate)  
 Dichlorophenoxy acetic acid (2, 4-D)  
 Dieldrin (1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 10 : 10-hexachloro-6 : 7-epoxy-1 : 4a : 5 : 5 : 6 : 7 : 8 : 8a Octahydro-1 : 4 : 5 : 8-dimethanonaphthalene)  
 Dimethoate (O, O-dimethyl-S-(N-methylcarbamoyl methyl) phosphorodithioate)  
 Dipterex (O, O-dimethyl-2, 2, 2-trichloro hydroxy ethyl phosphonate)  
 DNOC (Dinitro-ortho-compound) (3: 5-dinitro-o-creso)  
 EDCT mixture (Ethylene Dichloride Carbon Tetrachloride mixture)  
 Ekatin  
 Endrin (1, 2, 3, 4, 10-10-hexachloro-6, 7-epoxy-1, 4, 4a, 5, 6, 7, 8, 8a-Octahydro-1, 4-endo-endo, 5-8-dimethanonaphthalene)  
 E.P.N. (O-ethyl-O-p-nitriphenyl benzene thiophosphonate)  
 Ethoxy ethyl mercury chloride  
 Ethyl di-n-propylthiocarbamate (Eptam)  
 Ethyl mercury phosphate  
 Ethyl mercury chloride  
 Ethylene dibromide  
 Ethylene Dichloride  
 Fenson (Parachlorophenyl benzene sulphonate)  
 Fenthion (3-methyl-4-methyl thiophenyl phosphorothionate)  
 Ferbam (Ferric Dimethyl dithio Carbamate)  
 Gusathion (O, O-dimethyl S (4-oxo-1, 2, 3-benzotriazinyl-3-methyl) phosphorothioate)  
 Heptachlor (1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 8-heptachloro-4-7-methano-3a, 4, 7, 7a-tetrahydroindene)  
 HETP (Hexaethyl tetraphosphate)  
 Texachlorobenzene  
 Hydrogen Cyanide  
 Hydrogen Phosphide  
 Lead arsenate  
 Lime Sulphur (Calcium Polysulphide, water-free sulphur, calcium thiosulphate mixture)  
 Lindane (gamma, B.H.C.)  
 Malathion (S-(1, 2-Bis (ethoxycarbonyl) ethyl) O, O-dimethyl-phosphoro-dithioate)  
 Maleic hydrazide (1, 2-dihydropyridazine 3, 6-dione)  
 Maneb (Manganese ethylene bisdithiocarbamate)  
 MCPA- (4-chloro-2 Methyl phenoxy acetic acid)  
 Mercuric Chloride  
 Metaldahyde

Methoxychlor (1, 1, 1-trichloro-2, 2-di-p-methoxyphenylethane)  
 Methoxy ethyl mercury chloride  
 Methyl bromide  
 Methyl demeton (Dimeton-methyl and Dimeton-Methyl)  
 Methyl Mercury Chloride  
 Methyl Parathion (O, O-dimethyl-O-p-nitrophenylthiophosphate)  
 Metox (Chlorsulphicide)  
 Nabam (Disodium ethylene-1, 2-bisdithiocarbamate)  
 Nicotine sulphate  
 Octa methyl pyrophosphoramide  
 Para-dichloro benzene  
 Parathion (O, O-diethyl-O-p-nitrophenylthiophosphate)  
 Paris Green (Copper Aceto arsenite)  
 Pentachloronitrobenzene (P.C.N.B.)  
 Pentachlorophenol  
 Phenyl mercury acetate  
 Phenyl mercury chloride  
 Phenyl mercury urea  
 Phosdrine  
 Phthalimidomethyl-O-O-dimethyl phosphorodithioate (Imidan)  
 Piperonyl butoxide (butyl carbityl) (6-propyl piperonyl ether O)  
 Pival (2-Pivalyl-indane 1-3-dione)  
 Potassium Cyanide  
 n-Propyl ethyl-n-butyl thiolcarbamate (Tillam)  
 Pyrethrins (insectically active principles of *Chrysanthemum cinerariaefolium*)  
 Rotenone  
 Ryania  
 Sodium fluoroacetate  
 Sodium cyanide  
 Sodium Fluoro Silicate  
 Sulphur (wetttable or colloidal sulphur)  
 Strychnine  
 Sulphoxide (1, 2-methylene-dioxy-4 (2-octylsulphinyl) propyl benzene)  
 TCA (trichlor acetic acid sodium and ammonium salts)  
 Tedion (tetrachlor diphenyl sulphone)  
 TEPP (tetraethyl Pyrophosphate)  
 Tetrachloro-p-benzoquinone  
 Thanite  
 Thiram [bis (dimethyl Thiocarbamyl) disulphide]  
 Toly mercury acetate  
 Trichlorphon  
 Triorthocresyl Phosphate  
 Thallium sulphate  
 Thiometon  
 Toxaphene (chlorinated camphene containing 67-69% chlorine)  
 Trichlorophenoxy acetic acid (2, 4, 5-T)  
 Warfarin (3-a-acetonyl benzyl-4-hydroxy-coumarin)  
 Zinc Phosphide  
 Zimet  
 Zineb (Zinc Ethylene bis-dithiocarbamate)  
 Ziram (Zinc dimethyl-dithiocarbamate)  
 Zulate

## Food and Civil Supplies Department

### ORDER

CIS/1835/Vanaspati/68

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955) read with the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Dept. of Food) No. G. S. R. 1111 dated 24th July 1967 and all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Lieutenant Governor, of Goa, Daman and Diu hereby makes the following Order, namely:—

1. Short title, extent and commencement. — (1) This Order may be called the Goa, Daman and Diu Vanaspati Dealers Licensing Order 1968.

(2) It extends to the whole of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu.

**2. Definitions.**— In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires.

(a) "consumer" means a person who acquires Vanaspati for his household consumption and not for transfer by sale or otherwise.

(b) "dealer" means a person engaged in the business of purchase, sale or storage for sale of vanaspati and includes an agent of dealer.

(c) "Form" means a form appended to this Order.

(d) "Licensing Authority" means the Collector of Goa, for the district of Goa, the Collector of Daman for the district of Daman and the Civil Administrator, Diu for the district of Diu or any other officer appointed by the State Government to exercise the powers and perform the duties of the licensing authority under this Order.

(e) "Retailer" means a dealer who sells to any one customer at one time not more than 16.5 kgms. of vanaspati.

(f) "State Government" means the Government of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu.

(g) "wholesaler" means a dealer other than retailer.

**3. Licensing of Dealers.**— (1) No person shall carry on business as a dealer except under and in accordance with the terms and conditions of a licence issued in this behalf by the licensing authority.

Provided that a person who stores for sale at any one time, Vanaspati in quantity not exceeding 50 Kgs. shall not be required to obtain a licence.

(2) A separate licence shall be necessary for each place of business.

(3) Every dealer who is doing business at the commencement of this Order shall obtain licence within 10 days of such commencement.

4. (1) Every application for a licence or renewal thereof shall be made to the licensing authority in form "A".

(2) Every licence issued or renewed under this Order shall be in form "B" and shall be subject to the conditions specified therein.

**5. Period of licence and fees chargeable.**— (1) Every licence granted under the Order shall be valid for the period ending on 31st December of the year in which it is issued and may thereafter be renewed for a further period of one year at a time for each subsequent year.

(2) The fees specified below shall be chargeable in respect of each licence, namely.

For issue of licence — Rs. 10/-.

For renewal of licence — Rs. 5/-.

For issue of a duplicate licence — Rs. 15/-.

**6. Deposit of Security.**— (1) Every dealer who applies for licence under this Order, shall before a licence is issued to him, deposit with the licensing authority a security of the value of Rs. 1,000/- in the case of wholesaler or Rs. 250/- in the case of retailer for the due performance of the conditions subject to which the licence is granted to him.

(2) The security deposit may be made either in cash, bank guarantee, bonds or certificates endorsed in favour of the licensing authority.

**7. Power to refuse Licence.**— The Licensing Authority may, after giving the dealer concerned an opportunity of stating his case and for reasons to be recorded in writing, refuse to grant or renew a licence.

**8. Distribution of sale.**— (1) The licensee shall comply with any direction that may be given to him by the Licensing Authority in regard to purchase, sale and storage for sale of vanaspati.

(2) The licensee shall not sell Vanaspati at rates higher than those fixed from time to time by the manufacturers or the Central Government or the State Government.

**9. Display of price list.**— Every dealer shall display at a conspicuous part of the premises where he carries on his business the price of each variety of vanaspati held by him for sale.

**10. Withholding from sale.**— No dealer shall withhold from sale supply of Vanaspati ordinarily kept for sale.

**11. Maintenance of stock Register.**— (1) Every dealer shall maintain a true account of stock in form "C" of the daily delivery, receipts and consumption, and keep it up to date at the place of his business for inspection as and when required.

(2) Every dealer shall submit to the licensing authority or to any officer designated by him in this behalf a true monthly return of stocks receipts and deliveries in form "D" of each variety of vanaspati so as to reach that Authority or Officer designated by him within five days after the close of the month to which it relates.

**12. Contravention of conditions of licence.**— No holder of a licence issued under this Order or his agent or any other person acting on his behalf shall contravene any terms or conditions of the licence and if such holder or his agent or any other person acting on his behalf contravenes any of the said terms or conditions, then, without prejudice to any other action that may be taken against him, his licence may be cancelled or suspended by Order in writing of the licensing authority.

Provided that no order shall be made under this clause unless the licensee has been given a reasonable opportunity of stating his case against the proposed cancellation or suspension.

**13. Forfeiture of security deposits.**— (1) Without prejudice to the provisions of clause 12, if the licensing authority is satisfied that the licensee has contravened any of the conditions of the licence and that a forfeiture of the security deposit is called for it may, after giving the licensee a reasonable opportunity of stating his case against the forfeiture, by order, forfeit the whole or any part of the security deposited by him and communicate a copy of the order to the licensee.

(2) The licensee shall, if the amount of security at any time falls short of the amount specified in clause 6 forthwith deposit further

up that amount on being required by the licensing authority to do so.

(3) Upon the compliance by the licensee with all obligations under the licence the amount of security or such part thereof which is not forfeited as aforesaid shall be returned to the licensee after the termination of the licence.

**14. Appeal.**—(1) Any person aggrieved by any order of the licensing authority refusing to grant or renew a licence or cancelling or suspending a licence or forfeiting the security deposit by the licensee under the provisions of this order may appeal to the State Government within 30 days of the date of the receipt by him of such order.

(2) No such appeal shall be disposed of unless the aggrieved person has been given a reasonable opportunity of stating his case.

(3) Pending the disposal of an appeal, the State Government may direct that the Order refusing to renew a licence or the order cancelling or suspending a licence shall not take effect until the appeal is disposed of.

**15. Sale on special permits.**—The licensing authority may by general or special order in writing require any licensee holding stocks of Vanaspati to sell such Vanaspati on permits issued by such authority to such person and in such manner as may be specified in such order.

**16. Powers of Entry, Search, Seizure, etc.**—(1) The Licensing Authority or any officer authorised in this behalf by the State Government in this behalf may with such assistance, if any, as he thinks fit.

(a) require the owner, occupier or any other person in charge of any place, premises, vehicle, or vessel in which he has reason to believe that any contravention of the provision of this Order or of the conditions of any licence issued thereunder has been, is being or is about to be committed, to produce any book, accounts or other documents showing transactions relating to such contraventions;

(b) enter, inspect or break open and search any place or premises, vehicle or vessel in which he has reason to believe that any contravention of the provisions of this Order or the conditions of any licence issued thereunder, has been, is being, or is about to be committed;

(c) take or cause to be taken, extracts from or copies of, any documents showing transactions relating to such contraventions which are produced before him;

(d) search, seize and remove stocks of Vanaspati and the animals, vehicles, vessels or other conveyances used in carrying vanaspati in contravention of the provisions of this Order or of the conditions of the licences issued thereunder and thereafter take or authorise the taking of all measures necessary for securing the production of stocks of Vanaspati and the animals, vehicles, vessels or other conveyances so seized in a court and for their safe custody pending such production.

(2) The provisions of sections 102 and 103 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (5 of 1898) relating to search and seizure shall so far as may be applicable to searches and seizures under this clause.

## FORM "A"

[See clause 4 (1)]

The Goa, Daman and Diu Vanaspati Dealers  
Licensing Order, 1968

Application for grant/renewal of wholesale/retail licence

1. Applicant's name.
2. Applicant's profession.
3. Applicant's address.
4. Situation of applicant's place of business with particulars as to number of house, mohalla, town or village, police station and district.
5. How long has the applicant been treating in vanaspati?
6. Quantities of vanaspati handled during the last year.
7. Quantities of vanaspati likely to be handled during the current year.
8. Income-tax paid in the two years preceding the year of application (to be indicated separately).

(1)

(2)

9. (a) Quantity of vanaspati in the possession of the applicant on the date of application (separate figures are to be given for each variety of vanaspati)
- (b) Complete address of place or places where vanaspati is/are proposed to be stored.

I declare that the quantities of vanaspati specified above are in my possession on this day and are held at the places noted above.

I have carefully read the conditions of licence given in Form "B" appended to the Goa, Daman and Diu Vanaspati Dealers Licensing Order, 1968, and I agree to abide by them.

I also declare that the above information is true to the best of my/our knowledge and belief.

I hereby apply for renewal of licence no. .... dated ..... issued to me on .....

Place .....

Date .....

Signature of the applicant

## FORM "B"

[See clause 4(2)]

The Goa, Daman and Diu Vanaspati Dealers  
Licensing Order, 1968

Licence for purchase, sale/storage for sale of Vanaspati.

LICENCE No. ....

1. Subject to the provisions of the Goa, Daman and Diu Vanaspati Dealers Licensing Order 1968, and to the terms and conditions of this licence Shri (hereinafter called the licensee is/are hereby authorised to purchase, sell or store for sale, the undermentioned varieties of Vanaspati.

2. (a) The licensee shall carry on the aforesaid business at the following place:—

(b) Vanaspati in which the aforesaid business is to be carried on shall not be stored at any place other than any of the godowns mentioned below

Note:—If the licensee intends storing Vanaspati in places other than those specified above, he shall give prior intima-

tion thereof and shall produce the licence for making requisite changes by the licensing authority. If the licensee in some cases finds it difficult to give prior intimation it shall be given other than specified in the licence.

3(i) The licensee shall, except when specially exempted by the State Government or by the licensing authority in this behalf, maintain a register of daily accounts for each variety of Vanaspati mentioned in the paragraph 1, showing correctly:

- (a) the opening stock on each day;
- (b) the quantities received on each day showing the place from where and the source from which received;
- (c) the quantities delivered or otherwise removed on each day showing the places of destination; and
- (d) the closing stock on each day.

(ii) The licensee shall complete his accounts for each day on the day to which they relate, unless prevented by reasonable cause, the burden of proving which shall be upon him.

4. The licensee shall, except when specially exempted by the State Government or by any Officer authorised by the State Government in his behalf, submit to the licensing authority concerned or to any Officer designated by that authority a true return in form D, of the stocks, receipts and deliveries of each variety of Vanaspati every month, so as to reach him within five days after the close of the month to which it relates.

5. The licensee shall not contravene the provisions of the Goa, Daman and Diu Vanaspati Dealers Licensing Order, 1968, or any other order relating to foodstuffs issued under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955).

6. The licensee shall not contravene the provisions of any law relating to foodstuffs for the time being in force.

7. The licensee shall not, —

- (i) enter into any transaction involving purchase, sale or storage for sale of Vanaspati in a speculative manner prejudicial to the maintenance and easy availability of supplies of Vanaspati in the market;
- (ii) withhold from sale supplies of Vanaspati ordinarily kept for sale; or
- (iii) sell or offer to sell any kind of Vanaspati at a price higher than that fixed from time to time by the manufacturers or the Central Government or by the State Government, as the case may be.

8. The licensee shall exhibit at the entrance or some other prominent place of his business premises, the price list of Vanaspati held by him for sale. Such price list shall be legibly written in the principal language of the locality concerned. It shall indicate separately the prices of different varieties of Vanaspati.

9. The licensee shall, issue to every customer/retailer a correct receipt or invoice, as the case may be, giving his own name, address and licence number, the name, address and licence number, (if any) of the customer/retailer, the date of transaction, the quantity sold, the price per Kg. or per pack and the total amount charged and shall keep a duplicate of the same to be available for inspection on demand by the licensing authority or any Officer authorised by it in this behalf.

10. The licensee shall give all facilities at all reasonable times to the licensing authority or any officer authorised by it or the State Government for the inspection of his stocks and accounts at any shop, godown or other place used by him for the storage, sale or purchase of Vanaspati, and for the taking of samples of Vanaspati for examination.

11. The licensee shall comply with any direction that may be given to him by the State Government in regard to purchase, sale and storage for sale, of Vanaspati and in regard to the language in which the register, returns, receipts or invoices mentioned in paragraph 3, 4, 8 and 9 shall be written.

12. The licensee shall in a case where he functions in a regulated market abide by such instructions relating to his business as are given by the marketing authority having jurisdiction and in any other case by such body as may be recognised by the State Government in this behalf.

13. This licence shall be attached to any application for renewal.

14. This licence shall be valid up to 31st December, 196...

Place ...

Dated .....

(Licensing Authority)

FORM "C"

[See clause 11 (1)]

Form of stock Register

Particulars of varieties	Date	Stock in hand/opening balance	Stock received	Source from where received	Total Cols. 3 & 4	Stock delivered/sold	Balance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)

FORM "D"

[See clause 11 (2)]

Form of monthly return

For the period from ... to ...

Particulars of varieties	Stock in hand/opening balance	Stocks received	Total Cols. 2 & 4	Stock delivered/sold	Balance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)

By order and in the name of the Lt. Governor of Goa, Daman and Diu.

R. K. Gupta, Deputy Secretary (Planning).

Panaji, 26th November, 1968.



## Labour and Information Department

## ORDER

I&amp;L/1480/68

Notification No. 67/F.No. 1(254)/67-TPL, dated 2nd August 1968, issued by the Central Board of Direct Taxes, New Delhi is hereby republished for the information of general public.

By order and in the name of the Administrator of Goa, Daman and Diu.

S. R. Shinde, Under Secretary, Industries and Labour Department.

Panaji, 4th December, 1968.

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## CENTRAL BOARD OF DIRECT TAXES

## Notification

## INCOME-TAX

New Delhi, the 2nd August 1968

S. O. 2751 — In exercise of the powers conferred by section 295 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central Board of Direct Taxes hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Income-tax Rules, 1961, namely:—

1. These rules may be called the Income-tax (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1968.

2. After rule 18 of the Income-tax Rules, 1962, the following rule shall be inserted namely:—

"18A. Prescribed authority to certify the daily average number of rehabilitated employees in an industrial undertaking. — For the purposes of clause (v) of sub-section (2) of section 80H, the authority specified in column (3) of the Table below shall, in relation to any period falling after the 1st day of April, 1967, be the prescribed authority in respect of any industrial undertaking situate in the territory of the State or, as the case may be, the Union terri-

tory, specified in the corresponding entry in column (2) thereof:—

## THE TABLE

Sl. No.	Name of the state or Union Territory	Designation of the authority
3.	Goa, Daman and Diu.	Labour Commissioner, Government of Goa, Daman and Diu.

(No. 67/F.No. 1(254)/67-TPL).

V. RAMASWAMI TYER,  
Secretary.

Mormugao Port Trust

## Notification

MPT/IGA(E.882-I)/68

As required under Section 124(2) of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963, the following amendment to the Mormugao Port Employees' (Pension & Gratuity) Regulations, 1966 adopted by the Board of Trustees is hereby published:—

Add the following as Explanation to Regulation No. 6 of the Mormugao Port Employees' (Pension & Gratuity) Regulations, 1966.

"Explanation:— In this Regulation the expression "serious crime" includes a crime involving an offence under the Official Secrets Act, 1923 (19 of 1923) and the expression "grave misconduct" includes the communication or disclosure of any secret official code or pass word or any sketchplan-model, article, note, document or information, such as is mentioned in Section 5 of the said Act (which was obtained while holding office under the Board) so as to prejudicially affect the interests of the General Public or the security of the State".

By order,

P. G. Kundaji  
Traffic Manager

Mormugao, 27th November, 1968.

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